

Uses of Epinephrine Auto-Injectors and Asthma Medication in Texas Schools

2021-2022 School Year

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Epinephrine Auto-Injector Use in Texas Schools

The Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) School Health Program worked with the DSHS Chronic Disease Epidemiology Branch (CDE) to analyze data submitted through the *Required Reporting of Administered Epinephrine Auto-Injectors to DSHS* web form during the 2021-2022 school year.



Data Summary - Epinephrine Auto-Injector Use in Texas Schools (August 1, 2021, through July 31, 2022)

Form Data	Number	Percent
Total Schools Reported:	43 4 2	87.7 8.2 4.1
Total Injections Administered:	116	100
Administered to: • Students • School Personnel or Volunteers • Visitors	99 16 1	85.3 13.8 0.9
Number of Doses:	112 4	96.6 3.4
Dosage Administered:	85 31	73.3 26.7
History of Anaphylaxis: • Yes • No	56 51	48.2 44.0
Unknown	9	7.8



Data Summary Continued - Epinephrine Auto-Injector Use in Texas Schools (August 1, 2021, through July 31, 2022)

Form Data	Number	Percent
Notified Emergency Medical Services ¹ :		
• Yes	89	76.7
• No	27	23.3
Suspected Trigger:		
• Food	64	55.2
 Unknown 	28	24.1
 Insect Sting or Bite 	11	9.5
Other	10	8.6
 Medication 	2	1.7
• Latex	1	0.9
Unassigned Auto-Injector Utilized:		
• Yes	103	88.8
• No	13	11.2

¹ The DSHS School Health Program changed the epinephrine reporting question from "transported to emergency medical services" to "notified emergency medical services" midway through the data collection period in late March 2022.



Summary: Epinephrine Auto-Injector Use in Texas Schools

- Total Epinephrine Auto-Injectors Administered: 116
- **Population Characteristics:** Most injections were given to students. Almost half of the injections were given to people with a known history of anaphylaxis or allergies.
- **Top Symptoms:** Tightness in throat or chest, trouble breathing or shortness of breath, itchiness, anxiety, and rapid pulse
- Top Trigger: Food
- Limitations: COVID-19 pandemic and limited reporting



Asthma Medication Use in Texas Schools

2021-2022 School Year

Asthma Medication Use in Texas Schools

The Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) School Health Program worked with the DSHS Chronic Disease Epidemiology Branch (CDE) to analyze data submitted through the *Required Reporting of Administered Unassigned Asthma Medication to DSHS* web form during the 2021-2022 school year.



Data Summary – Asthma Medication Use in Texas Schools (August 1, 2021, through July 31, 2022)

Form Data	Number	Percent
Total Schools Reported:	11 1	91.7 8.3
Total Medications Administered:	379	100
Location Administered:	328 46 3 2	86.5 12.1 0.8 0.6
 Method Administered by: Metered-Dose Inhalers (MDI) Nebulized Solution Both 	334 44 1	88.1 11.6 0.3
Name of Medication: Albuterol/Albuterol SulfateUnknown	378 1	99.7 0.3
Number of Doses:	289 85 1	76.3 22.4 0.3
Four Doses	4	1.0



Data Summary Continued – Asthma Medication Use in Texas Schools (August 1, 2021, through July 31, 2022)

Form Data	Number	Percent
History of Asthma ¹ :		
• Yes	344	90.8
• No	35	9.2
Top Suspected Triggers:		
Exercise	215	56.7
 Weather or Air Pollution 	125	33.0
 Unknown 	67	17.7
Pollen	57	15.0
 Respiratory Infections 	37	9.8
Other	16	4.2
Emotions	9	2.4
Notified ² :		
 Parent or Guardian 	377	99.5
 Prescribing Physician 	247	65.2
Primary Healthcare Provider	125	33.0

¹Written notification from a parent or guardian that the student has a history of asthma is required by TEC, Section 38.208.



²Respondents could select all that apply. Therefore, total percent will not equal to 100.

Summary: Asthma Medication Use in Texas Schools

- Total Medications Administered: 379
- **Population Characteristics:** Most individuals who received the asthma medication had a known history of asthma and the parents or guardians were notified.
- **Top Symptoms:** Trouble breathing or shortness of breath and wheezing
- **Top Trigger:** Exercise
- Limitations: COVID-19 pandemic and limited reporting



Thank you!

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